

Col. C. F. Hake Advocates a State Constabulary

He Believes Union Labor Will Join the Militia if the State Hires Somebody Else to Beat Up Strikers, Except in "Extreme Cases," Then the Militia Will Finish the Job.

That the soldier comes in many varieties, just the same as do chickens, is a fact well known to the general public, and especially to those who have come in contact with the State Guard of Ohio. This variety has been classed, generally speaking, and with no particular reason, as "tin soldiers," "red-tape soldiers," "gold-braid men," and various other classifications, but it remained for Colonel Charles Hake, former commander of a regiment, to definitely classify himself as a true and loyal exponent of the former title. Colonel Hake is not only a tin soldier, but he is general manager of a tin can company, and his ideas about the State militia and organized labor are interesting.

At a recent meeting of military men at a down-town hotel, it was stated that the object of the gathering was to promote the interests of the Ohio National Guard by placing it upon a more substantial basis. Various suggestions were offered, and among the speakers we note that Colonel Charles F. Hake is mentioned as an authority. Truly, the Colonel should know a little about military matters, since he was once the leading officer of a regiment, and for this reason his remarks are interesting. Colonel Hake, doubtless, knows more about the tin can business than he does about military matters and organized labor, else he would hardly be able to make good cans and hold down a fat job.

Colonel Hake is reported to have suggested that in order to induce young men of union-labor sympathies to join the militia the stigma of strike-breaking duty should be removed. This is good, but the Colonel spoiled it all by not stopping right there. His suggestion that the State Guard should not be called upon to shoot and subdue those men who are only endeavoring to force their rights meets with hearty approval. And the Colonel would have gained many recruits from the ranks of union labor had he allowed his pet scheme to rest right there, but the Colonel, being of a restless and untiring disposition, kept right on talking, with the result that union labor is ready to tie one of his own large tin cans to his rear end and set him adrift, regardless of the rela-

tions which may exist between the can concern and union labor.

Every one who knows anything about the subject knows that union labor and the Pennsylvania State Constabulary have been at war almost since the birth of industrial activity in America, and yet Colonel Hake has had the temerity to suggest that Ohio establish such a force in order that the militia, formed from the ranks of union labor, may be relieved of the duty of strike-breaking, "except in extreme cases."

To those who are in any way familiar with the history of the Pennsylvania Constabulary, from the days of the Homestead riots, and even prior thereto, the suggestion that such a force of cutthroats and murderers be established and fostered in the State of Ohio is so repugnant to union labor and all fair-minded men that it can not be wondered at that those who have heard or read the suggestion of Colonel Hake should be in open rebellion against the idea that such an institution should be established in this or any other State.

The idea that Ohio needs a regular army to maintain order within its borders is so ridiculous that it is hardly worthy of mention, except that when men of position and influence begin to make suggestions such as those attributed to Colonel Hake, it is time to serve notice on these gold-braid or tin soldiers that not only will union labor never enter the ranks of the National Guard so long as it is subject to strike-breaking duty, and that the people of State, regardless of party or trade affiliation, will stand for nothing of the sort. To make the suggestion that the Pennsylvania Constabulary, or something along the same lines, be established in Ohio, is but a mild way of asking that the State authorize the assembling of the toughest gang of slugs and gunmen possible to find and turning them loose upon the people whenever some bullet-headed and heartless manufacturer, half drunk with success, chooses to deny labor its just compensation. Ohio will never come to such a pass. And if union labor is to be interested in the militia service, other means must be found of relieving it of the odium of strike-breaking duty.

UNION MEETING FIRST AND LAST.

San Francisco.—Trade union meetings dedicated and closed the civic auditorium of the Panama-Pacific exposition, which was officially ended last Saturday. The district council of retail clerks' convention was the first and the A. F. of L. building trades department the last gathering at the auditorium.

The exposition was open 288 days and was attended by nearly 19,000,000 people. The total expense for preparing the site and buildings for the opening day approximated \$50,000,000. It is estimated that the exposition management will report a profit of \$2,000,000. Most of the buildings are to be demolished. The American Federation of Labor exhibit will be removed to Washington, where it will be installed in the new A. F. of L. office building. The palace of fine arts, one of the most imposing structures at the exposition, stands on government land, and efforts will be made to save this building.

Washington.—All publishers of trade union official journals and weekly labor papers who have been forwarding copies of their publications to the A. F. of L. exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition, San Francisco, are requested to discontinue same on account of the closing of the exposition.

GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Garment workers employed in the Nat Sanger tailor shop are on strike to enforce a 50-hour week, increased wages, sanitary workshops, pay for overtime and recognition of the United Garment Workers' Union. These demands have been agreed to by about 50 other employers.

EARNINGS REACH HIGH POINT.

Philadelphia.—All previous records of earnings for the month were surpassed in October by the Pennsylvania railroad system. The statement shows gross revenues of \$36,204,904, as compared with \$35,470,609 for the previous month, and an increase of \$5,248,191 over the earnings for October, 1914.

EIGHT HOURS FOR BARTENDERS

Cheyenne, Wyo.—The eight-hour day attracted bartenders in this city and they began agitating the question. As a result their employers have signed an eight-hour agreement with the bartenders' union.

GET OUT OF TOWN

Ruling Against Country Squires. Supreme Court Holds Magistrates Lack Jurisdiction in Cincinnati.

Local attorneys were informed last week that the Supreme Court has decided a test case against country magistrates who may seek to try a case in which the alleged offense was committed in Cincinnati. The case arose following the arrest of George Hesse, a Cincinnati man, on complaint of the Hamilton County S. P. C. A. Attorney Max Levy brought the habeas corpus suit for Hesse's release on the ground that Hesse had been arrested on a warrant issued by Squire Dumont, of Columbia Township, whereas it was alleged the offense was committed in Cincinnati. Common Pleas Court Judge Cushing ordered Hesse's release on the ground that Dumont, as a country squire, had no jurisdiction. The Court of Appeals affirmed Judge Cushing, and the Supreme Court has affirmed both lower courts. Attorneys regarded it as a test case, because it was a question whether the Municipal Court of Cincinnati had exclusive jurisdiction.

PEONAGE CHARGED

By Men Who Say They Escaped at Night From Kentucky Mine.

Three miners, who said they fled from a Kentucky mining camp, sought aid at the Charities and Correction Department. They said they were hired in New York to work in the mines, and were promised \$4.50 a day. According to the story told to Assistant Director William A. Harris, of the department, they were compelled to pay big fees both in New York and at the mines for the jobs, and were then forced to buy their furniture from the company's stores at exorbitant prices.

Another allegation made by the men is that they were kept in peonage and were not permitted to leave the mining camp. They stated that they managed to escape at night.

Director Harris announced that he will communicate the facts to the Department of Labor at Washington.

"GENEROUS" WESTERN UNION.

New York.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has notified traffic employees that after the first of next year those who have been in the service of the company two years or more will receive two weeks' vacation with pay.

The United States Commission on Industrial Relations investigated methods employed by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph and the following conclusions are interesting at this time:

"These workers are not only underpaid, as admitted by the highest officials, but they are subject to many abuses, such as the denial of proper periods of relief while on duty, the establishment of arbitrary speed rules which frequently result in overstrain, the arbitrary discharge of employees without notice for any cause or no cause, the employment of young boys for messenger service under conditions which can result only in their moral corruption, and the employment of women for telegraph service at night."

The commission also declares that "the telegraph companies are enormously overcapitalized, and their rates, which are graded to pay dividends upon large amounts of stock which do not represent the investment of cash, are very much higher than the cost of services warranted."

STRIKE UNAUTHORIZED.

Chicago.—Locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen meeting her to discuss proposed demands of the allied departments for an eight-hour day with time and a half for overtime, have adjourned to meet again when the demands are in shape, for presentation. Warren S. Stone, chief of the engineers, said that talk of a general strike in the spring was without authority.

MAY FILE SUIT EVEN IF COMPENSATION IS PAID.

Cincinnati.—Judge Oppenheimer of the Superior Court has ruled that even though a widow has received compensation from the State Industrial Commission, this can not bar her from suing a street car company for \$15,000 damages because of her husband's death. The widow was awarded \$1,744, and when she sued the company for additional damages this point was raised by defendant company which held that it was relieved from further responsibility because it contributed to the state compensation fund.

Judge Oppenheimer held that the term "compensation" for the amount received from the state fund "is in reality a misnomer." "It is not even designed to compensate the injured workman for his mental or physical suffering or for many other things which might be considered by a jury after the award of compensatory damages. Its purpose is to secure to the employee a prompt and certain pecuniary relief."

"It is simply social insurance," said the judge.

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DARKNESS TO ENGULF CINCINNATI

With the First Freezing Spell, Says State Official—Fauver Declares Light Company Cannot Get Water Supply Until Aqueduct is Fixed.

Columbus, Ohio.—Prediction that Cincinnati would be in total darkness following the first big freezing of the winter was made December 15 by Frank R. Fauver, State Superintendent of Public Works, as a result of the refusal by the State Board of Emergency Appropriations to allow \$7,500 to repair the canal aqueduct at Carthage, Hamilton County.

He said the Union Gas and Electric Company of Cincinnati relied upon water supply from the canal, and that the first freeze would render impossible flow of water across the temporary aqueduct at Carthage.

Assistant Attorney General Ballard, on whose recommendation the Emergency Board refused to allow funds, disputed Mr. Fauver's statement, however. He said an electrical thawing apparatus could be installed at comparatively small cost to insure the continuous flow of water over the aqueduct.

TO PROTECT CONSUMERS

Even If State Fails to Act, Says Light and Power Company Head.

"There is no danger of the city being plunged in darkness," said W. W. Freeman, President of the Union Gas and Electric Company and the Columbia Gas and Electric Company, "no matter whether the State does or does not fulfill its obligations. The canal ought to be kept in a proper condition by the State. It is charging us rental. It is not living up to its reasonable obligations."

"Whatever the State refuses to do this company will do, if necessary, at our expense, to protect our business and our consumers. This is another case of a public institution failing to meet its obligations."

"In refusing to make the appropriation the State is acting unfairly toward its tenants, consumers of water, who pay a rental. Conditions this year are no different than those of last year."

Friendly Advice.

"And here is my photograph," "Now, girlie," said the reporter, "I have described you as lovely, graceful and beautiful. Why take a chance at spoiling it all by printing a photograph?" —Pittsburgh Post.

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